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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

LATE NEWS

All cotton and yarn in possession of cotton mills in Egypt on October 1, 1953, or purchased after that date will be subject to a 3-1/2 percent excise tax. The purpose of the tax is to create a fund to aid the mill industry when financial difficulties arise. Such a tax in the past season would have provided a fund of about LE560,000 ($1,612,800), which is much less than the government's annual outlay (LE1 to 2 million--$2,880,000-$5,760,000) in recent years for this type of aid to mills. The basic causes of the mills' recurring difficulties are the fact that demand in Egypt is mostly for low-priced textiles while only high-priced Egyptian cotton is available to the local mills, and that most of the textiles are subject to price control. Also, labor laws prohibit laying off laborers or stopping production when stocks on hand are heavy and sales are slow.

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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

Published weekly to inform producers, processors, distributors and consumers of farm products of current developments abroad in the crop and livestock industries, foreign trends in prices and consumption of farm products, and world agricultural trade. Circulation of this periodical is free to persons in the U.S. needing the information it contains in farming, business and professional operations.

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INTERNATIONAL BEAN TRADE UP 43 PERCENT IN 1952 ABOVE 1951

International trade in beans in the calendar year 1952 was 43 percent above the previous year--7.6 million bags of imports compared with 5.3 million bags in 1951, and 8.8 million bags prewar (1935-39) average for this same group of countries. Included is all of the trade of 30 countries and that part of the trade of an additional 125 countries or territories which these carried on with the 30 reporters.

Most of the 43 percent increase of trade in 1952, however, involved only a few countries. The major ones were the United States, Chile and Burma among the exporters, and Mexico, Cuba, Western Germany, the Netherlands and Japan among the importers.

The United States led all countries in 1952 with exports totaling 3,865,000 bags. This set a new record for the United States comparing with the previous record of 2,776,000 bags in 1951. The 1952 record included shipments totaling 1,534,000 bags to Mexico and 1,126,000 bags to Cuba. Mexico normally has been a minor net exporter of beans, but in September 1951 heavy imports began and have continued since. They apparently will continue heavy for another season at least.

Cuba normally imports less than 700,000 bags from the United States in a year, but in 1952 imported 1.1 million bags. No reports are yet available on imports from other sources. The balance of U.S. exports in 1952 of 1.2 million bags went 467,000 bags to The Netherlands, 209,000 to the United Kingdom and 143,000 to Western Germany. This was 151,000 bags less to the United Kingdom than in 1951 but to The Netherlands and Germany, the 1952 shipments were the first of importance in several years.

Exports from Chile increased to 670,000 bags in 1952 from 360,000 in 1951. Precise information on the destinations of 1952 exports is not available, but the United Kingdom received 342,000 bags or about half the Chilean total. Germany received 58,000 bags and the U.S. 26,000. Cuba undoubtedly received most of the balance although no reports are available from Cuba. Burma has not yet reported trade in 1952 but Japan reported imports of 317,000 bags, British Malaya 60,000 bags and the United Kingdom 18,000 bags, all from Burma. Only 145,000 bags were so reported from Burma in 1951.

There are several less significant traders which showed increases in 1952. Among them, Anglo Egyptian Sudan reported exports of 128,000 bags mostly to Egypt, compared with 114,000 bags in 1951. Canada reported exports of 156,000 bags mostly to the U.S. and The Netherlands, compared with 16,000 bags in 1951. French Morocco exported 159,000 bags mostly to France and Algeria, compared with 107,000 bags in 1951. Portugal exported 269,000 bags mostly to Italy, Belgium and Germany, compared with 31,000 bags in 1951.

BEANS, dry edible, International trade in selected countries
averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1951 and 1952

Country	Averages				Annual			
	1935-39		1945-49		1951		1952	
FULLY REPORTING	Exports 1,000 bags	Imports 1,000 bags	Exports 1,000 bags	Imports 1,000 bags	Exports 1,000 bags	Imports 1,000 bags	Exports 1,000 bags	Imports 1,000 bags
Algeria	3	118	3	44	6	78	18	86
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	59	-	67	-	114	-	128	-
Austria	-	46	-	26	-	13	-	20
Belgian Congo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium & Luxembourg	223	367	12	143	45	123	17	117
British Malaya	58	397	9	171	14	422	11	269
Canada	153	25	115	32	16	151	156	56
Ceylon	-	117	-	27	-	0	-	1/
Chile	699	-	771	-	360	-	670	-
Egypt	-	64	2	34	1	114	1	115
France	124	638	37	306	67	161	60	203
French Morocco	2	35	38	14	107	1	159	1/
Germany (West)	2	639	0	1,159	57	213	21	474
Greece	-	356	-	344	-	240	-	86
Italy	43	675	40	358	38	362	28	163
Japan	418	2,668	1	83	46	31	65	397
Madagascar	423	-	213	-	187	-	162	-
Mexico	-	19	-	11	-	200	-	1,244
Netherlands	71	19	56	38	205	63	244	223
Norway	-	134	-	90	-	11	-	14
Portugal	5	38	30	229	31	36	269	16
Spain	9	114	4	318	10	25	4	1/
Sweden	-	60	-	27	-	54	-	31
Switzerland	-	67	-	43	-	40	-	35
Turkey	89	-	242	-	151	-	103	-
United Kingdom	-	1,018	-	675	-	1,340	-	1,818
United States	158	248	1,656	225	2,776	58	3,865	149
Yugoslavia	566	-	0	-	1	507	19	1
Gold Coast	-	16	-	22	-	-	-	20
Nyasaland	-	-	33	-	14	-	69	-
Total	3,105	7,878	3,329	4,419	4,246	4,243	6,069	5,537
TOTAL NON-REPORTING 2/	5,722	721	2,197	1,236	1,070	1,701	1,556	1,634
Grand total	8,827	8,599	5,526	5,655	5,316	5,944	7,625	7,171

1/ Less than 500 bags.
2/ Table available in FAS.

Foreign Agricultural Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Foreign service officers, results of office research and other information.

The only country reporting a significant decrease of exports in 1952 was Turkey where the 1952 exports totaled 103,000 bags, mostly to Greece and France, compared with 151,000 bags exported in 1951. --By Orval E. Goodsell, based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

CUBA LIFTS PRICE CONTROLS AND IMPORT DUTIES ON BLACK BEANS

To encourage plantings of black beans and relieve impending shortages in 1954 the existing ceiling price on black beans in Cuba is to be removed according to recent reports from Habana. By Presidential decree the ceilings are to be removed commencing November 15, 1953, when the large Cuban crop will begin to be harvested.

To forestall possible shortage of black beans for seed to plant the oncoming winter crop the Cuban Government has also issued a Presidential decree granting free-entry privileges on imports of black beans for seed purposes. This decree is effective up to September 30, 1953. Large production of black beans in Cuba could reduce the Cuban demand for imports of U.S. colored to white beans.

GRAIN TRADE NOTES

Sweden's 1953-54 Wheat and Rye Export Surplus: The large crop expected in Sweden this year and the above-normal July 1, 1953 carry-over will result in an estimated exportable surplus during 1953-54 of 459,000 metric tons of wheat and 81,000 tons of rye. Western Germany and Spain are expected to provide an outlet for approximately 300,000 tons of the Swedish bread-grain surplus. This would still leave 240,000 tons for other markets.

Austria's Grain Import Program for 1953-54: The Austrian Government's tentative import program for the 1953-54 crop year provides for the importation during the year of 315,000 metric tons of wheat, 10,000 tons of rye and 330,000 tons of corn. Slightly more than three-fourths of the wheat and more than one-half of the corn is expected to be obtained from the dollar area. Most of the balance of the wheat and all of the rye is to be obtained from Eastern Europe. About one-fourth of the corn is to be obtained from Eastern Europe and about one-fourth from Latin America.

Tunisia's Wheat and Barley Export Availabilities: An export surplus of 300,000 metric tons of wheat and 30,000 tons of barley appear likely in Tunisia for the 1953-54 (July-June) marketing season. During 1952-53, exports amounted to 266,000 tons of wheat, including semolina and macaroni in terms of wheat, and 132,000 tons of barley.

French Wheat Supply and Distribution in 1953-54: Preliminary estimates of the French 1953-54 (August-July) supply and distribution of wheat, including flour in terms of wheat, with comparative data for 1952-53 shown in parenthesis, follow: August 1, 1953 carry-over, 735,000 (414,000) metric tons; collections from 1953 crop, 5,525,000 (5,571,000) tons; imports, 420,000 (501,000) tons; total supply, 6,680,000 (6,486,000) tons; domestic disappearance, 5,380,000 (5,244,000) tons; exports, 500,000 (542,000) tons; total disappearance, 5,880,000 (5,786,000) tons; July 31, 1954 stocks 800,000 (700 - 735,000) tons. It was pointed out that additional exports could be made during 1953-54 should France be willing to deplete July 31, 1954 stocks below a desirable level of 800,000 tons.

Syrian Wheat and Barley Export Availabilities: Recent estimates indicate that approximately 300,000 metric tons of wheat and 200,000 tons of barley should be available for export from Syria during the 1953-54 crop year. Difficulty is expected in disposing of the wheat surplus, it was stated since Pakistan's wheat deficit this year will probably be met by grants from the United States, and Jordan, has obligated itself to take 80,000 tons under the I.W.A. Moreover, Lebanon, Syria's traditional outlet will obtain 75,000 tons of her requirements through the I.W.A. In addition, Syria's 1953-54 wheat marketing problem may be complicated by the fact that the quality of the grain this year is only fair as a result of shriveling caused by excessive heat when the wheat was in the dough stage.

Mexico Negotiating for Guatemalan Corn: The Guatemalan press reported late in August the arrival of a representative of the Mexican Export-Import Co., S.A. (CEIMSA) to discuss the purchase of 50,000 metric tons of Guatemalan corn. It was pointed out that the sale of a substantial part of Guatemala's 1953 crop, estimated at 575,000 tons, would avoid a ruinous decline in prices which might lead to unrest among small farmers. Last year's crop amounted to 500,000 tons. Corn prices usually drop substantially in early autumn when the major summer harvest is marketed.

U.K. Wheat Producers Have Free Market: As a result of the decontrol of cereals on August 29, 1953, United Kingdom wheat growers will have a free market during 1953-54. Prescribed usage of home-grown wheat in flour milling has been ended. However, flour millers have agreed with the Ministry of Food that if normal marketing processes do not provide a sufficient offtake from the 1953 crop at not less than the price guaranteed to growers, they will take offerings of home-grown wheat up to a maximum of 1,250,000 long tons during the current marketing season.

The aim of the millers is to take up 500,000 tons of that quantity during the harvest period either on their own account or for storage on behalf of the Ministry of Food. Where they buy wheat for storage, the price at which millers subsequently appropriate it for their own use will be determined weekly under arrangements agreed upon by the industry and the Ministry.

British Government Plans for Disposal of Stocks of Imported Wheat: The plan for the release of stocks of imported wheat held by the British Ministry of Food after the ending of Government purchasing of wheat abroad and the effective date of decontrol of the grain trade on August 31, was announced as follows:

Government held stocks of imported wheat will be released to millers in accordance with a program consisting of two stages: Stage 1 - Imported wheat will be allocated to each miller on such a scale as to adjust his stocks on the date of decontrol to a level providing not less than six and a half weeks' supply of imported wheat, calculated by reference to his usage during the year ended June 27, 1953. An estimated 160,000 long tons will be released under this stage, all of it during September, on the basis of the value of the stocks actually held by the millers as of the date of decontrol. Stage 2 - The Ministry's remaining stocks will be allocated to each miller month by month in proportion to his usage during the base year in quantities to be determined by the Ministry. The Ministry plans to announce three months in advance the approximate tonnage of wheat to be released to millers during each succeeding month. In accordance with this plan 150,000 long tons will be released during each of the months October and November.

Australia's July-November Wheat Export Balance: Australia's July 1, 1953 stocks of old crop wheat, including flour in terms of wheat, amounted to 97.4 million bushels of which approximately 26 million bushels will be required for human consumption and livestock feed during the remainder of that country's current marketing season which ends November 30, 1953. Allowing 20 million bushels for carryover on November 30, 1953, about 51.4 million bushels would be available for export during the last 5-months (July-November) of the season.

DECONTROL OF THE U.K. DRIED FRUIT TRADE

The British Ministry of Food has announced the impending decontrol of the dried fruit trade, effective December 1, 1953. From that date, private imports will be resumed and all controls over prices and distribution will be abolished. "No imports will be allowed before December 1. Details of the import licensing arrangements will be announced by the Board of Trade shortly. Traders will then be able to enter into forward contracts for dried fruit for arrival in the United Kingdom on after December 1."

UNITED KINGDOM: Imports of dried fruits, prewar, 1951, 1952 and 1953
(1,000 short tons)

Source of Supply	Currants				Raisins and Sultanas				Total Vine Fruits			
	Pre-war	1951	1952	1953 (est.)	Pre-war	1951	1952	1953 (est.)	Pre-war	1951	1952	1953 (est.)
Austria	11.6	6.0	4.0	10.6	28.7	10.2	29.5	53.8	40.3	16.2	33.5	64.4
South Africa	-	-	-	-	5.1	1.8	2.8	3.9	5.1	1.8	2.8	3.9
Other British	-	-	-	-	0.2	1.3*	1.3*	1.1*	0.2	1.3*	1.3*	1.1*
Greece	50.1	35.3	35.5	39.6	6.5	4.5	2.6	2.2	56.6	39.8	38.1	41.8
Persia	-	-	-	-	2.2	7.7	2.7	-	2.2	7.7	2.7	-
Spain	-	-	-	-	3.7	-	0.1	-	3.7	-	0.1	-
Turkey	-	-	-	-	8.4	9.1	13.4	5.1	8.4	9.1	13.4	5.1
U.S.A.	-	-	-	-	23.1	-	32.4	50.0	23.1	-	32.4	50.0
U.S.S.R.	-	-	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	1.1	-	-	-
Other Foreign	-	-	-	-	0.4	1.7	-	-	0.4	1.7	-	-
Total	61.7	41.3	39.5	50.2	79.4	36.3	84.8	116.1	141.1	77.6	124.3	166.3

* From Cyprus.

Source: Ministry of Food Press Notice No. 33653, August 25, 1953.

It is largely because the Ministry has heavy stock of sultanas and currants, which it hopes to dispose of in the Christmas trade, that decontrol is delayed until December and imports held off until then. Present stocks held by the Ministry, together with the favorable supply picture should ensure that there is no increase in retail prices after decontrol. Trade sources expect that the supply of dried fruit in the United Kingdom will result in lower prices later in the year.

There are no stocks of prunes in the United Kingdom and the trade would like very much to import supplies from the United States. The only alternative supply area is Yugoslavia, but Yugoslav prunes are not preferred in this market. On the other hand, the position with regard to United States fruit is unsettled. It is possible that a dollar allocation will be made to buy United States fruit either on an unlimited or a limited basis. The trade is pressing for a dollar allocation and this is to be decided in the next month. The Australian trade will also revert to private operation in December despite the long-term bulk buying commitments between the United Kingdom and Australia. It is possible that an Australian delegation, arriving shortly to discuss marketing arrangements, will request a minimum guaranteed price.

With respect to imports, prewar and current, the following import table shows estimated 1953 total vine fruit imports of 166.3 thousand short tons, or almost 34 percent more than the total of 124.3 thousand tons imported during 1952, more than double the 77.6 thousand tons imported during 1951, and about 18 percent more than the prewar average. Imports of raisins and sultanas may equal 46 percent more than prewar. However, currants are still received in quantities less than the prewar average imports.--By Francis G. Thomason, based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

FOREIGN ALMOND PRODUCTION FOR 1953 REVISED UPWARD

The 1953 preliminary forecast of shelled almond production in the leading foreign producing countries has been revised upward to 83,000 short tons, compared with 88,200 short tons (revised) in 1952 and 69,200 short tons in 1951. The present forecast exceeds the 10-year (1941-50) average of 68,100 tons by almost 22 percent and the 5-year (1946-50) average of 72,800 tons (revised) by 14 percent. This year's crop is the third largest on record.

The revisions upward are noted in the individual forecasts for France, Portugal and Iran. These revisions have more than compensated for the downward revisions noted for Spain and Italy. The forecast for French Morocco remains unchanged.

1/ A more extensive statement soon will be published as a Foreign Agriculture Circular by the Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

ALMONDS, SHELLED: Estimated commercial production in specified countries, 1953 with comparisons

(Rounded to nearest 100 short tons)

Year	France	French Morocco	Iran	Italy	Portugal	Spain	Foreign total	United States unshelled
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Average:								
1941-50	800	2,300	6,400	31,800	2,500	24,300	68,100	32,600
1946-50	900	1/ 3,000	7,100	35,400	3,400	23,000	72,800	40,100
Annual:								
1947	1,000	1,200	6,000	46,200	1,100	22,000	77,500	35,700
1948	1,100	3,300	7,000	18,700	2,900	21,000	54,000	36,500
1949	300	3,300	7,700	24,300	4,200	21,900	61,700	43,300
1950	1,600	1/ 4,600	7,100	55,000	5,300	25,800	1/ 99,400	37,700
1951	600	1/ 3,700	7,700	25,300	3,400	28,500	1/ 69,200	42,700
1952 2/	900	1/ 2,100	7,700	44,500	6,000	27,000	1/ 88,200	1/ 36,400
1953 2/	2,200	3,500	7,200	38,200	4,600	27,300	83,000	40,000

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, results of office research, trade and other information.

Fair-to-excellent weather has prevailed in most of the Mediterranean Basin areas this season. Every area except France reports almonds of normal-to-large-size and of good quality. The dry spell in southern France rendered the fruit small although of good quality. Some areas of Spain experienced unfavorable weather. However, development of the crop in most of those areas proved better than expected. The effect of frost in Iran was less serious than had been expected.

It is now estimated that almond stocks remaining from the 1952-53 season total approximately 14,700 short tons, compared with approximately 6,700 short tons at this time last year. Italy is estimated to have 8,500 tons or almost 58 percent of the total. Spain has 3,850 tons, Portugal has 1,300 tons while France is reported to have not more than 1,100 tons left from the 1952 crop of almonds. French Morocco and Iran indicate negligible or no stocks left from the previous harvest.

The total supply of Mediterranean almonds for the 1953-54 season is now indicated at 97,700 short tons, shelled basis (forecast production of 83,000 tons and carry-over of 14,700 tons) compared with the supply for the 1952-53 season of 94,900 short tons (harvest 88,200, carry-over 6,700 short tons). Of the 1952-53 supply, it is now estimated that 58,722 tons of shelled and 4,000 tons of unshelled (equivalent to 1,600 tons of shelled almonds) have entered international trade. The unshelled were shipped primarily from Italy to India. Italy remains the principal exporter with approximately 29,000 short tons of shelled and 36.60 tons of unshelled (1,425 tons, shelled basis). Spain shipped 19,250 short tons of shelled. Exports from Iran, Portugal and French Morocco were of lesser importance in the world almond trade picture.

Stocks during the present transition period from old-crop to new-crop nuts remain high and producers have been reluctant to make forward commitments on new-crop nuts. The filbert crop has offered less competition than indicated in previous reports and almond producers have been holding up supplies during the latter part of the summer in expectation of higher prices and possible lifting of price controls in the importing areas. There has been a fair demand for almonds from importers in Germany, the United Kingdom, France and the Scandinavian areas and exporters are now being encouraged to move 1952-crop nuts on hand before the movement of the new crop begins.

The United States almond crop was indicated as of August 1 at 40,000 short tons, unshelled basis, compared with 36,400 tons (revised) produced in 1952 and the 10-year (1941-50) average of 32,600 tons. As of August 29, 1953, a total of 5,938,984 pounds of shelled almonds were charged against the United States import quota of 7,000,000 pounds for the crop year beginning October 1, 1952. --By Gustave Burmeister.

CHILEAN EXCHANGE RATE LIBERALIZED ON BEAN EXPORTS

The Chilean Ministry of Economy has granted a more favorable exchange rate for exporters of certain dry beans, according to recent reports from Santiago. The decree dated August 5, 1953, permits exporters of Cristales, Red Kidney or Red Mexican beans to convert foreign exchange receipts into pesos on the basis of 80 percent at 110 pesos per dollar and 20 percent at 60 pesos per dollar. This gives an effective exchange rate of 100 pesos per dollar, compared with 70 pesos per dollar previously in effect.

Although the position of bean exports is improved, they are still at a disadvantage compared with most other products for which exchange is converted at 110 pesos per dollar. The improved exchange rate for beans, however, could mean somewhat greater competition in the future from Chilean beans in the Cuban market where the United States and Chile normally supply the bulk of beans imported.

NORTH TEMPERATE ZONE TOBACCO PRODUCTION FORECAST INCREASES [1]

Preliminary estimates place the North Temperate Zone harvest of leaf tobacco during 1953 at 5,504 million pounds, which would be the second largest crop in the postwar period.

This is approximately 4 percent above the revised estimate of 1952 production of 5,297 million pounds and about 25 percent above the 1935-39 prewar average. Estimated increases in production in China, Turkey and in most European countries account in a great measure for the larger forecast for 1953.

North America: Canada's tobacco crop in 1953 is forecast at 125 million pounds from 102,000 acres. Although the acreage is slightly higher than the previous year, yields are not expected to reach the exceptionally high levels of 1952.

Total tobacco production in the United States was forecast as of August 1, 1953 at 2,086 million pounds, compared with 2,255 million pounds in 1952. The decrease is due in part to smaller acreage and to a slightly lower yield per acre.

Europe: Total tobacco production in Europe in 1953, excluding the Soviet Union, is estimated at about 21 percent above the 1952 harvest, or 779 million pounds from 828,000 acres in 1953 compared with 641 million pounds from 751,000 acres in the previous year.

Soviet Union: Authentic information in tobacco production in the Soviet Union in recent years is not available, but output is estimated at about 15 percent below the prewar average of 525 million pounds.

Asia: Total tobacco production in Asia is estimated at 2,015 million pounds from 2,058,000 acres in 1953 as compared with 1,762 million pounds from 1,824,000 acres in 1952, a 14 percent increase in production. Reliable production estimates for China in 1953 are unavailable, but fragmentary reports indicate the tobacco crop at somewhat above the 1952 and prewar levels.

Japan's production is about 17 percent above 1952 while production in Korea is estimated about the same as in 1952 or 42 million pounds. Turkey's crop is tentatively reported at 266 million pounds from 388,000 acres or about 33 percent above the 1952 level. For all other Asiatic countries, the 1953 harvest is little changed from the previous year.

Africa: Production in 1953 in North Temperate Zone African countries is estimated to be relatively unchanged from the 49 million pounds produced in 1952.

(Text Contined on Page 191)

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[1] A more extensive statement will soon be published as a Foreign Agriculture Circular by the Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

TOBACCO: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified north temperate zone countries, averages 1935-39, 1947-51, annual 1952 and 1953

Continent and Country	Acreage				Yield per acre 1/				Production			
	Average				Average				Average			
	1935-39	1947-51	1952	1953 2/	1935-39	1947-51	1952	1953 2/	1935-39	1947-51	1952	1953 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
NORTH AMERICA:												
Canada	69	113	92	102	1,103	1,144	1,525	1,225	76,556	129,445	139,719	125,000
United States	1,647	1,682	1,773	1,660	887	1,238	1,272	1,260	1,460,054	2,082,727	2,254,855	2,085,845
Estimated total 3/	1,716	1,795	1,865	1,762	-	-	-	-	1,536,610	2,212,172	2,394,574	2,210,845
EUROPE:												
Belgium	6	5	5	6	2,500	1,924	2,150	2,052	16,431	9,432	12,050	11,510
France	44	70	69	70	1,676	1.557	1,515	1,650	72,995	109,070	104,625	115,500
Western Germany 4/	33	23	25	27	2,254	2,185	1,500	2,023	74,355	46,982	50,481	55,000
Greece 4/	226	215	189	215	589	531	462	600	132,819	113,320	86,954	129,363
Italy 4/	81	142	132	131	1,173	1,178	1,038	1,042	95,511	167,900	135,907	136,249
Spain	16	28	43	50	1,100	1,244	1,325	1,200	17,322	34,425	57,264	60,000
Sweden	1	1	5/	5/	1,735	1,526	1,516	1,400	1,061	859	622	550
Switzerland	1	3	3	3	1,571	1,844	1,940	2,100	2,276	4,689	4,850	5,291
Yugoslavia 4/	39	89	71	70	969	673	460	700	37,410	59,622	32,705	50,000
Total Western Europe	447	574	537	572	-	-	-	-	450,180	546,299	485,458	563,463
Total Eastern Europe (Incl.U.S.S.R. in Asia)6/	221	230	214	256	-	-	-	-	214,251	220,321	156,000	215,200
Estimated total 3/	668	804	751	828	-	-	-	-	664,411	766,620	641,458	778,663
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	7/ 490	520	520	520	7/ 1,129	-	-	-	2,525,000	450,000	450,000	450,000
ASIA:												
Iran	32	40	40	40	1,096	734	760	760	34,542	29,355	29,652	30,200
Iraq	7/ 11	10	16	16	7/ 752	1,137	629	629	7/ 8,057	11,728	11,023	11,000
Lebanon 8/	(	5	7	6	(	705	570	600	(	3,523	3,818	3,748
Syria 8/	7/ (13	16	20	17	7/ (699	719	730	782	7/ (8,825	11,508	14,652	14,300
Turkey	194	304	320	388	661	638	629	687	128,505	194,109	200,619	266,280
China 4/	1,228	7/ 1,402	1,250	1,400	1,021	7/ 1,017	1,000	1,000	1,254,539	7/ 1,425,258	1,250,000	1,400,000
Japan	92	7/ 129	136	156	1,621	7/ 1,619	1,537	1,575	148,680	7/ 208,092	210,585	247,226
Korea 4/	46	7/ 42	35	35	1,252	7/ 1,117	1,200	1,200	57,304	7/ 46,868	42,000	42,000
Estimated total 3/	1,616	1,948	1,824	2,058	-	-	-	-	1,640,452	1,930,441	1,762,349	2,014,754
AFRICA:												
Algeria	56	75	67	70	691	582	668	660	38,667	43,671	45,194	46,200
Tunisia	1	2	4	4	1,200	1,100	900	900	1,202	2,205	3,600	3,600
Estimated total 3/	57	77	71	74	-	-	-	-	39,869	45,876	48,794	49,800
Estimated total excluding Eastern Europe 3/	4,326	4,914	4,817	4,986	-	-	-	-	4,192,111	5,184,788	5,141,175	5,288,862
Estimated north temperate zone total 3/	4,547	5,144	5,031	5,242	-	-	-	-	4,406,342	5,405,109	5,297,175	5,504,062

1/ Some yields are calculated from detailed acreage and production estimates rather than estimates rounded to the nearest thousand. 2/ Preliminary or estimated. 3/ Totals include approximations for countries not listed where data not available. 4/ Data for 1935-39 not comparable with subsequent years. Data for 1947-51, 1952, and 1953 are for postwar areas. In the case of Germany, data for 1947-51, 1952, and 1953 are for Western Germany only. For Korea, postwar data are for South Korea only. In the case of China postwar data are for all of China except Manchuria; 1935-39 data are for Free China only. 5/ Less than 1,000 acres. 6/ Includes data for Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania, and Hungary. 7/ Less than a 5-year average. 8/ Separate data for Syria and Lebanon not available for 1935-39.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official estimates of foreign countries, reports from U. S. Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and other information.

BRAZILIAN JUTE CROP DAMAGED BY FLOODS

The 1953 jute crop in Brazil is now estimated at about 42.1 million pounds, or hardly more than half the quantity that had been forecast before unusually destructive floods occurred along the Amazon River. This is, however, 9.4 million pounds greater than the 1952 crop of 32.7 million pounds, but 7.1 million less than the record crop of 49.2 million pounds in 1951. In recent years Brazilian jute output has ranked next to that of Pakistan and India.

An early estimate of jute area harvested is 43,000 acres, compared with 32,400 acres harvested in 1952. No estimate of acreage has been available prior to 1952 because of the many small and irregular fields which make up the total.

Brazilian jute cultivation has grown quite steadily from the very beginning of production on a commercial scale. The Amazon Valley in the states of Amazonas and Para has proved to be a favorable location for the industry and produces more than 99 percent of the crop. Espirito Santo furnishes the remainder.

Production increased from about 20 thousand pounds in 1936 to more than 20 million pounds by 1948, and continued the upward trend through 1951. The decrease in 1952 was believed to be the result of a large carry-over with less favorable prices at planting time, and a forced early harvest because of rapid flooding of the Amazon. The setting of minimum prices encouraged planting in 1953, but the extraordinary flood damage has substantially reduced the planted area, leaving the acreage for harvest some 34 percent above 1952.

BRAZIL: Jute area, production, and imports, calendar years 1950-1953

Calendar Years	Harvested Area	Production	Imports
	1,000 Acres	Million lbs.	Million lbs.
1950	1/	31.0	11.8
1951	1/	49.2	32.4
1952	32	32.7	2/ 36.4
1953 2/	43	42.1	3/ 0

1/ Not available.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ January-April.

Compiled by Foreign Agricultural Service from data of the Ministries of Agriculture and of Finance.

Government controls are favoring domestic production of jute in Brazil, and leading to a program of self-sufficiency in the industry. The National Commission for Jute and Similar Fibers was organized near the close of 1950 with members representing commercial associations of the states of Amazonas and Para, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Bank of Brazil, the Bank of Amazonia, and the textile manufacturers' unions of Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo. The purpose of the Commission is to coordinate various phases of the industry as necessary to promote domestic production.

Jute import quotas into Brazil are determined by the Commission. Quotas of approximately 13 million pounds were set each 6 months until early 1952. Then all import licenses were frozen.

The freezing of import licenses has not restricted mills in receiving sufficient supplies of fiber for consumption, but has resulted in a greater use of Brazilian jute and similar fibers. The mills complain that with the greater percentage of domestic fibers the quality of their products cannot be maintained at the same level. Also, the price of imported jute is now less than for domestic jute. The ratio of imported to domestic fibers used in jute products was rigidly controlled during the war years, but since 1946 each manufacturer has been allowed to determine for himself the ratio best suited to his purpose.

Imports of jute, which averaged close to 35.4 million pounds in 1944-48, will probably be nil in 1953. In 1952 a total of nearly 33 million pounds were entered during January-June and less than 3.5 million in July-December.

Early in 1952, at about the same time that import quotas of jute became effective, minimum prices to growers were established. They were set at about 20 percent higher than the then prevailing price, but were raised in 1953 to approximately 25 percent above the first minimum. The current price is the equivalent of about 30 cents per pound ex-warehouse, Sao Paulo.

The total supply of jute available in Brazil as of July 1, 1953, was approximately equal to the 110 million pounds available the preceding year. Consumption requirements for yarn and burlap manufacture are estimated at about 66 million pounds annually, leaving a surplus of about 44 million pounds each year.

This year the carry-over included approximately 20 million pounds of domestic jute bought in 1952 by the Government and not yet disposed of. The balance was mostly imported jute held by the mills for use in the coming year. To this carry-over of 44 million pounds will be added the 1953 crop of an estimated 42.1 million pounds and possibly 20 to 25 million pounds of other similar domestic fibers such as caroa and guaxima. Jute manufactures of the current fiscal year will be characterized by a progressively smaller ratio of imported jute in mixture with Brazilian fibers, and all supplies of imported jute are expected to be exhausted before this time next year.

Japanese cultivators in the Amazon Valley have been most successful with the crop in building up the Brazilian jute industry, and they and their descendents still comprise most of the farm labor there. It is reported that in order to continue the expansion of jute cultivation, a limited number of Japanese families will be encouraged to immigrate into the Amazon Valley. The first few of these families have already arrived, and others are expected later. --By Cecille M. Protzman, based largely upon a report by C. A. Boonstra, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Rio de Janeiro.

PHILIPPINE COPRA PRODUCTION DOWN 20 PERCENT FIRST SEMESTER 1/

Philippine copra, coconut oil and desiccated coconut production during the first half of 1953 totaled 347,864 long tons in terms of copra equivalent or 20 percent less than the 435,249-ton production during the same period of 1952, according to Joseph L. Dougherty, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Manila.

PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC: Copra, coconut oil and desiccated coconut production in copra equivalent, January-June 1953 with comparisons

(Long tons)

	Average 1947-51	1951	1952 1/	January-June	
				1952 1/	1953 1/
Exports:					
Copra	720,487	760,036	651,755	298,731	225,810
Coconut oil as copra 2/	87,517	122,408	126,132	63,681	33,713
Desiccated coconut as copra 3/	61,294	50,701	45,192	17,281	26,436
Total as copra	869,298	933,145	823,079	379,693	285,959
Domestic utilization:					
Coconut oil as copra 2/	89,035	103,175	111,111	55,556	61,905
Total production as copra 4/	958,333	1,036,320	934,190	435,249	347,864

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Computed at 63 percent oil extraction rate. 3/ Computed as 83 percent of copra equivalent. 4/ Excluding coconut utilized in the making of home made oil and native culinary preparations.

Source: Philippine trade.

Factors causing lower production included past typhoons, the effects of previous droughts, the effects of kadang-kadang disease in the Bicol area, and the picking of immature nuts when prices were high last March.

The production of desiccated coconut decreased in the second quarter compared with the first quarter of 1953 but showed an increase of 35 percent for the semester from the same period in 1952. The production of coconut oil during the first half of 1953 totaled 60,239 tons, compared with 75,300 tons in 1952.

1/ A more extensive statement will soon be published as a Foreign Agriculture Circular available from the Foreign Agricultural Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Important factors accounting for the sharp decrease in coconut oil production were the severe scarcity of supplies in the Manila area during the first quarter of the year and the unfavorable marketing conditions in the United States where most of the coconut oil was being sold.

Copra exports to the United States totaled 141,329 tons during January-June or approximately 63 percent of the total exports of 225,810 tons during the period. This compares with 44 percent of the total exports coming to the United States in the full year of 1952. There was a significant decrease in shipments of copra to all other countries during the first half of 1953. Nearly all of the coconut oil, or 20,125 tons out of a total of 21,239 tons came to the United States. Practically all of the desiccated coconut also came to the United States.

The domestic copra market increased from the 40 peso per 100 kilo resecada level ($203 per long ton) in early January to the 49-50 peso level ($249-$254) in late March and early April. This was one of the most rapid advances in prices since 1946. The price then declined to the 34-35 peso level ($173-$178) by mid-May when it began a temporary advance to 35-36 peso basis ($178-$183) by mid-June. The price then declined rapidly during the last 2 weeks in June to the 29-30 peso level ($147-$152).

Although a decline in copra prices from the high level in late March and early April was expected, a number of international events hastened the break during April and through mid-May. These events included the Korean situation, the arrival of large quantities of palm kernel oil in the United States, the transshipment of some coconut oil from Europe to New York, and the marketing of surplus stocks of copra in Europe by Indonesia. The fact that copra and coconut oil prices were out of line with competitive fats and oils was also an important factor in the decline.

U.K. REPORTS GOOD GRAIN OUTTURN

The 1953 production of all grain in the United Kingdom appears to be about the same as the good 1952 harvest, according to the American Embassy, London. An increase in wheat production offsets slight reductions in barley, oats, and mixed grains. Wheat yields are indicated to be about the same as in 1952 but reductions in coarse grain acreage were more than balanced by increased wheat seeding.

On the basis of preliminary forecasts, wheat production is about 95 million bushels, compared with 86 million a year ago. This would be one of the largest wheat crops of record for the United Kingdom, contrasting with the prewar average (1935-39) of 62 million bushels. Expansion of wheat acreage during the war years brought wheat production to an all-time high of 129 million bushels in 1953. Acreage sown to wheat that season was 3.4 million acres contrasted with the prewar average of 1.8 million. Acreage for the current season is estimated at 2.2 million acres.

The indicated yield-per-acre of wheat this year is slightly above the 1952 average and would be an all-time record yield. Grain was seeded under favorable conditions, though relatively cold weather in the spring retarded germination and growth. Storms and rainy weather during July caused considerable lodging, but unusually favorable weather during most of August favored late-season development and harvesting. Warm, sunny weather during the first half of August enabled harvesting of much of the grain crop, especially in the south. Later in the month rainy weather interfered with field work.

Production of oats, the second largest grain crop produced in the United Kingdom, is tentatively estimated at 189 million bushels. This is below the 1952 harvest of 194 million bushels and well below the large wartime production, though it is sharply above the prewar average of 139 million bushels. Slight reductions from the 1952 estimates are noted for both acreage and yields per acre.

Barley production this year is estimated at about 104 million bushels, compared with the record production of 109 million last season. The prewar average was 37 million bushels. The reduction from last year's crop is attributed to moderate reductions in acreage and yields. Production of mixed grain is estimated to be slightly less than in 1952.

MEXICAN MEAT EXPORTS, JANUARY-JUNE, LESS THAN A YEAR AGO

Mexican exports of principal meat products totaled a little over 16 million pounds during the first 6 months of 1953 as compared to nearly 44 million pounds for the same period of 1952. Since nearly all of Mexico's exported meat was purchased by the United States this decline may be partly attributed to the lower price for beef in the United States. Substantial quantities of cured and canned beef were exported to the United States during the first 6 months of 1952 whereas 135,000 head of live cattle were shipped to the United States from January 1 to May 23, 1953. Live cattle shipments were embargoed during the first 9 months of 1952.

Drought losses this year in Northern Mexico have been placed at 10 percent of the area's cattle as compared to similar losses averaging 8 percent for 6 years prior to 1953. The loss of United States markets probably has been more of an illusion than a reality as American ranchers were harassed by drought and sagging beef prices. Nevertheless, closing of the United States border and the loss of this important outlet at a time when it was necessary to move many cattle off the range because of the drought was very depressing to cattlemen in Northern Mexico. Packing plants in Northern Mexico ceased operations for the summer and this alternative outlet was also closed to ranchers. In an attempt to minimize losses, a considerable number of cattle were moved to other states such as Sonora and Tamaulipas where drought was less severe.

It is expected that the shift to exports of cured and canned beef will again occur in shipments to the United States with the re-opening of Mexican packing plants. However, these shipments are not expected to be large. Efforts are presently being made to find European and South American markets due to the reduced demand and large domestic supplies of beef in the United States.

ARGENTINE WOOL MARKET ACTIVE IN AUGUST

Exports of wool from Argentina in June amounted to 64,685 bales, equivalent to about 60 million pounds, according to John A. Hopkins, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Buenos Aires. This compares with about 43 million pounds exported in May 1953 and only about 11 million pounds in June 1952.

Total exports since the beginning of the current wool year on October 1, 1952, have amounted to about 425 million pounds compared with about 48 million pounds for the same period a year earlier when exports were curtailed by government price policy.

The United States received 36 out of 60 million pounds exported in June, Japan about 4.5 million, France about 6.6 million, Belgium 3.5 million and the United Kingdom about 2.5 million pounds.

The reported low stock position plus the provisions for trade in wool in several trade agreements recently concluded, including one with the Soviet Union which calls for about 45 million pounds of wool, have been chiefly responsible for the rising tendency in the market. The market was firm throughout August with a rising tendency and in the last week of the month Buenos Aires' fleeces were quoted C&F Boston at 54.5 cents per pound, second clip wool on the same basis was quoted at 53 cents and Criollo wools were quoted at 43.5 cents.

U. S. IMPORTS OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS FROM THE NETHERLANDS CONTINUE UPWARD TREND

United States imports of livestock products from the Netherlands during the first 6 months of 1953 were valued at an estimated $15 million as compared to $9 million and $8 million, respectively, for comparable periods of 1952 and 1951. This represents a continuation of the upward trend in imports from the Netherlands in recent years. Imports of livestock products from that country total about $22 million in 1952 as compared to $17 million in 1951 and $2 million for the 1935-39 average.

Most of this increase in imports has occurred in meat products, primarily canned hams. Imports of meat from the Netherlands were negligible in the prewar period while these imports accounted for more than 75 percent (by value) of the total during the two most recent years and more than 90 percent during the first 6 months of 1953. Imports of dried whole milk (while lower than previous years) have continued above the prewar level and imports of cheese have remained consistently near prewar levels. Imports of poultry and miscellaneous products have varied from year to year at a relatively low level.

United States Imports of Livestock Products from the Netherlands, Average 1935-39, Annual 1951, and 1952; and January-June 1951, 1952 and 1953

Product	Unit	1935-39 Average	1951	1952	January - June 1951	January - June 1952	January - June 1953
Meat							
Beef, canned, incl. corned	1,000 Lbs.	4	47	186	12	116	4
Beef & veal, pickled & cured	"	1	4	-	4	-	-
Pork, fresh, chilled or frozen	"	[2]	6	-	1	-	8
Hams, shoulders & bacon	"	912	15,890	19,939	7,651	9,007	16,518
Pork sausage, except fresh	"	-	7	72	4	29	13
Other pork, pickled or salted	"	119	262	241	53	117	237
Meats, prepared or preserved, n.e.s.	"	5	187	92	48	77	65
Total Value	$1,000	293	13,142	17,021	5,913	7,488 [1]	13,780
Dairy Products							
Butter	1,000 Lbs.	1,650	1	-	-	-	-
Cheese	"	3,945	3,872	3,384	2,375	1,042	1,823
Cream, fresh	"	[2]	69	-	-	-	-
Cream, dried	"	-	2	1	-	1	-
Condensed milk	"	[3] 1,025	-	-	-	-	4
Milk, whole dried	"	1,602	5,075	10,692	1,253	3,218	156
Milk, skimmed dried	"	4,246	67	-	10	-	-
Buttermilk, dried	"	11	-	254	-	-	-
Malted milk comp'd & etc.	"	-	-	8	-	1	-
Total Value	$1,000	1,183	2,764	4,438	1,174	1,308 [1]	752
Poultry & Eggs							
Live poultry	1,000 Lbs.	[2]	[2]	1	[2]	1	1
Eggs, chicken, whole in shell	1,000 Doz.	18	1,758	11	892	11	-
Eggs, n.e.s. whole in shell	"	-	146	18	143	18	30
Eggs, frozen or prepared	1,000 Lbs.	-	3	-	3	-	-
Eggs, albumen, frozen or prepared	"	-	1	-	1	-	-
Total Value	$1,000	3	803	14	431	14	15
Misc. Livestock Products [4]							
Total Value	$1,000	479	480	892	386	265 [1]	192
Total Value all Livestock Products	$1,000	1,958	17,189	21,723	7,904	9,075 [1]	14,739

[1] Partly estimated, basis total quantities imported. [2] Less than 500 pounds. [3] Includes evaporated milk.
[4] Includes hides & skins, meat extract, gelatin, etc.

Compiled from the official records of the Bureau of the Census.

In addition to imports into the United States substantial quantities of dairy and poultry products have been purchased from the Netherlands during recent years for use by the Armed Services in Europe. These purchases were at the rate of about $1.9 million during the January-March quarter of 1953, almost $1 million less than the rate for the comparable period of 1952.

The upward trend in imports of meat products, especially canned hams, is likely to continue for some time due to the strong demand for pork and the reduced supply in the United States. Furthermore, since the Netherlands egg production is presently at a relatively high level and an appreciable increase in production is expected next season, it is possible that the demand for eggs in the United States may draw imports of eggs from the Netherlands. Therefore, the over-all trend in imports of livestock products from the Netherlands is likely to continue upward.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL AUCTIONS OPEN

The 1953-54 Australian wool marketing season opened at Sydney, Monday, August 31. Prices were reported at par to 5 percent above the June close on the opening day but by mid-week had eased slightly and were on par with the June level. United Kingdom and continental interests were the chief participants with only slight support from United States buyers.

The National Council of Wool Selling Brokers have announced that offerings in the first half of the season (August-December) will total 1,870,000 bales compared with sales of 1,784,000 bales prior to Christmas last year, reflecting the somewhat larger clip this season.

TOBACCO --(Continued from Page 182)

Production, by Kinds

Flue-Cured: Output of flue-cured leaf in North Temperate Zone countries in 1953 is estimated to have decreased 4 percent to 1,838 million pounds from 1,913 million pounds in 1952 due primarily to a 95-million-pound decrease in United States production. Production in other North American countries and European and Asian countries probably either declined only slightly or remained relatively unchanged with the possible exception of Japan where, compared to 1952, production is believed to have increased 30 percent from 110 million to 143 million pounds.

Light Air-Cured:

Burley: Output of Burley leaf in 1953 is estimated at 599 million pounds, a decline of about 11 percent below 1952. This is due almost wholly to the forecast decline in United States production from 650 million to 579 million pounds. Burley leaf production in Japan is also thought to have declined substantially while production in Canada and in Italy probably increased in 1953 slightly over 1952.

Other Light Air-Cured: All other light air-cured leaf production is estimated to have increased 2 percent over 1952 to 110 million pounds. This is due in large part to almost a 1.7 million pound forecast rise in France's output.

Sun-Cured: Production of sun-cured leaf is estimated to have increased substantially from 621 million pounds in 1952 to 771 million in 1953 - a gain of 24 percent. The increase is probably primarily due to higher output of both light and dark sun-cured tobacco in China, although reliable estimates from that country are difficult to obtain.

Dark Air-Cured: North Temperate Zone production of dark air-cured leaf in 1953 is estimated at 926 million pounds, only a slight change from 1952. Output in France and Lebanon is forecast at 9 percent more and 51 percent less, respectively, than in 1952. Production forecast in major producing countries - China, Japan, United States, Germany - probably changed only slightly.

Fire-Cured: Only relatively insignificant changes are forecast for fire-cured tobacco production in 1953. Output will probably total a little below 1952, due to moderate decreases in United States production of Virginia fire-cured leaf and in Italian output of Kentucky-type fire-cured leaf.

Oriental: The most significant development in 1953 in production of tobacco is in the oriental leaf sector where output is forecast at 711 million pounds, a substantial increase of 35 percent over 1952. Relatively heavy gains were made by Greece and Yugoslavia where output increased in those countries by 49 and 53 percent, respectively. In Greece this was due largely to two factors - a drought in 1952 which accounted for the abnormally low crop for that year, and revaluation of the currency in 1953 which led to a general rise in prices and probably encouraged farmers to increase tobacco production. Production in Italy decreased only moderately while in all other European countries not mentioned above, it rose 38 percent. Production in Turkey increased to 266 million pounds - a gain of 33 percent over 1952. In Lebanon, although only a relatively small producer, output doubled in 1953 to 2.5 million pounds.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Foreign Agricultural Service Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U. S. Foreign Service reports.

COTTON CONSUMPTION RISING IN GERMANY

Consumption of cotton by mills in Western Germany amounted to 97,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross) in June, indicating a continuation of the high level of mill activity maintained during the previous 8 or 9 months, according to A. D. Foley, American Consulate General, Bremen. Consumption during August-June 1952-53 amounted to 979,000 bales compared with 899,000 for a similar period a year ago. A gradual but steady expansion of cotton textile sales in recent months was also reported.

Imports of cotton into Germany during August-June 1952-53 totaled 995,000 bales compared with 833,000 during corresponding months a year ago. Imports from the United States dropped from 441,000 bales during the 11-month period in 1951-52 to 256,000 in 1952-53 and those from Brazil decreased from 63,000 to less than 1,000 bales. Imports from all other major sources, except Turkey, were up considerably. Imports from these sources during 11 months of 1952-53, with comparable 1951-52 figures in parentheses, were as follows: Mexico 81,000 (18,000), Peru 25,000 (8,000), Egypt 122,000 (51,000), British East Africa 52,000 (32,000), Belgian Congo 71,000 (31,000), Anglo-Egyptian Sudan 20,000 (289), India 20,000 (3,000), Pakistan 85,000 (30,000), Turkey 132,000 (130,000), and Iran 34,000 (11,000).

Stocks on hand at the end of June 1953 were reported at 205,000 bales (presumably includes only mill stocks). This is 50,000 bales larger than the stocks on hand a year ago.

Prices of specified growths of cotton c.i.f. Bremen on August 17, 1953, were as follows:

Description	Price (U.S. cents a pound)
Turkish, Izmir I	38.66
Adana I	36.61
Pakistani, Bengal Sind	31.97
American type	35.42
Mexican, Matamoros, S.L. 1-1/32-inch	38.12
Brazilian, Sao Paulo, Type 4-5	32.72
Uganda, Mwanza, 1-1/16	41.04

Prices of United States, Indian, and Egyptian cottons were not reported on the above basis. They are based on quotations on cotton exchanges in those countries, plus costs of transportation, insurance, and handling.